EAST Search History

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	2846	(GLP "1") or (glucagon like peptide)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2006/05/02 07:31
L2	616	((GLP "1") or (glucagon like peptide)).ab.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2006/05/02 07:31
L3	54	l2 and fusion and albumin	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2006/05/02 07:47
L4	1	EP "1355942"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2006/05/02 07:45
L5	0	l3 and (killer toxin)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2006/05/02 07:47
L6	10	l1 and (killer toxin)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2006/05/02 07:54
L7	42	(albumin fusion) and (killer toxin)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2006/05/02 07:54
L8	21	(albumin fusion) and (killer toxin) and glucagon	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2006/05/02 07:54

10/775180
File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-2006/Apr W4
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Set	Items	Description
S1	27	ALBUMIN()FUSION
S2	0	S1 AND GLUCAGON
S3	21	GLUCAGON(5W)FUSION
S4	72	ALBUMIN(5W)FUSION
S5	0	S3 AND S4
S6	3	S4 AND SIGNAL
S7	387	ALBUMIN AND GLUCAGON
S8	4	S7 AND FUSION
S9	4	S8 NOT S6
S10	0	S7 AND KILLER
S11	4	S7 AND SIGNAL

? t s6/7/1-3

6/7/1
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0015450151 BIOSIS NO.: 200510144651
Characterization of a nucleus-encoded chitinase from the yeast Kluyveromyces lactis
AUTHOR: Colussi Paul A; Specht Charles A; Taron Christopher H (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: New England Biolabs Inc, 32 Tozer Rd, Beverly, MA 01915 USA **USA
AUTHOR E-MAIL ADDRESS: taron@neb.com
JOURNAL: Applied and Environmental Microbiology 71 (6): p2862-2869 JUN 05 2005
ISSN: 0099-2240
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Endogenous proteins secreted from Kluyveromyces lactis were screened for their ability to bind to or to hydrolyze chitin. This analysis resulted in identification of a nucleus-encoded extracellular chitinase (KlCts1p) with a chitinolytic activity distinct from that of the plasmid-encoded killer toxin alpha-subunit. Sequence analysis of cloned KICTS1 indicated that it encodes a 551-amino-acid chitinase having a secretion %%%signal%%% peptide, an amino-terminal family 18 chitinase catalytic domain, a serine-threonine-rich domain, and a carboxy-terminal type 2 chitin-binding domain. The association of purified KlCts1p with chitin is stable in the presence of high salt concentrations and pH 3 to 10 buffers; however, complete dissociation and release of fully active KlCts1p occur in 20 mM NaOH. Similarly, secreted human serum %%%albumin%%% harboring a carboxy-terminal %%%fusion%%% with the chitin-binding domain derived from KlCts1p also dissociates from chitin in 20 mM NaOH, demonstrating the domain's potential utility as an affinity tag for reversible chitin immobilization or purification of alkaliphilic or alkali-tolerant recombinant fusion proteins. Finally, haploid K. lactis cells harboring a cts1 null mutation are viable but exhibit a cell separation defect, suggesting that KlCts1p is required for normal cytokinesis, probably by facilitating the degradation of septum-localized chitin.

6/7/2
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0014212554 BIOSIS NO.: 200300171273
An IFN-beta-%%%albumin%%% %%%fusion%%% protein that displays improved pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic properties in nonhuman primates.
AUTHOR: Sung Cynthia; Nardelli Bernardetta; LaFleur David W; Blatter Erich; Corcoran Marta; Olsen Henrik S; Birse Charles E; Pickeral Oxana K; Zhang Junli; Shah Devanshi; Moody Gordon; Gentz Solange; Beebe Lisa; Moore Paul A (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Human Genome Sciences, Inc, 9410 Key West Avenue, Rockville, MD, 20850, USA**USA
AUTHOR E-MAIL ADDRESS: paulmoore@hgsi.com
JOURNAL: Journal of Interferon and Cytokine Research 23 (1): p25-36 January 2003 2003
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 1079-9907 _(ISSN print)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The long half-life and stability of human serum albumin (HSA) make it an attractive candidate for fusion to short-lived therapeutic proteins. AlbuferonTM (Human Genome Sciences (HGS), Inc., Rockville, MD) beta is a novel recombinant protein derived from a gene fusion of interferon-beta (IFN-beta) and HSA. In vitro, Albuferon beta displays antiviral and antiproliferative activities and triggers the IFN-stimulated response element (ISRE) %%%signal%%% transduction pathway. Array analysis of 5694 independent genes in Daudi-treated cells revealed that Albuferon beta and IFN-beta induce the expression of an identical set of 30 genes, including 9 previously not identified. In rhesus monkeys administered a dose of 50 mug/kg intravenously (i.v.) or subcutaneously (s.c.) or 300 mug/kg s.c., Albuferon beta demonstrated favorable pharmacokinetic properties. Subcutaneous bioavailability was 87%, plasma clearance at 4.7-5.7 ml/h/kg was approximately 140-fold lower than that of IFN-beta, and the terminal half-life was 36-40 h compared with 8 h for IFN-beta. Importantly, Albuferon beta induced sustained increases in serum neopterin levels and 2',5' mRNA expression. At a molar dose equivalent to one-half the dose of IFN-beta, Albuferon beta elicited comparable neopterin responses and significantly higher 2',5'-OAS mRNA levels in rhesus monkeys. The enhanced in vivo pharmacologic properties of IFN-beta when fused to serum albumin suggest a clinical opportunity for improved IFN-beta therapy.

6/7/3
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0007719781 BIOSIS NO.: 199191102672
SV-40 VP2-3 SMALL STRUCTURAL PROTEINS HARBOR THEIR OWN NUCLEAR TRANSPORT %%%SIGNAL%%%
AUTHOR: CLEVER J (Reprint); KASAMATSU H
AUTHOR ADDRESS: MOL BIOL INST, UNIV CALIF, 405 HILGARD AVE, LOS ANGELES,

CALIF 90024, USA**USA
JOURNAL: Virology 181 (1): p78-90 1991
ISSN: 0042-6822
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: We have used a microinjection approach to identify a domain of the simian virus 40 (SV40) structural proteins Vp2 and Vp3(Vp2/3) responsible for their nuclear transport. By using both synthetic peptides, containing small regions of Vp2/3 conjugated to bovine serum %%%albumin%%% (BSA), and .beta.-galactosidase-Vp3 %%%fusion%%% proteins, we have narrowed this nuclear transport %%%signal%%% (NTS) to 9 amino acids (198 to 206 of Vp3 or 316 to 324 of Vp2), Gly-Pro-Asn-Lys-Lys-Lys-Arg-Lys-Leu. The porter proteins carrying the NTS or mutant NTS were microinjected into the cytoplasm of TC7 cells and their subcellular localization following the subsequent incubation period was determined immunologically using anti-BSA IgG or anti-.beta.-galactosidase. The 9-residue NTS peptide localized BSA into the nucleus of injected cells, changing lysine-202 to threonine or valine abolished this accumulation while changing arginine-204 to lysine did not grossly affect transport. A peptide containing the carboxyl-terminal 13 residues of Vp3 failed to localize BSA to the nucleus. Several single or double point mutations at Vp3 residues 202 and 204 have been introduced by site-directed mutagenesis. Vp3 residues 194-234, containing either a wild-type or mutated sequence at 202 and/or 204, were expressed in Escherichia coli as Vp3-.beta.-galactosidase fusion proteins. Addition of the carboxyl-terminal 40 residues, but not an internal 150 residues, to otherwise cytoplasmic .beta.-galactosidase promoted entry of the fusion protein into the nucleus. Changing lysine-202 into threnonine, valine, or methionine abolished this nuclear accumulation as did changing arginine-204 into lysine. A double mutant at both positions was also blocked. We have also observed that the lectin wheat germ agglutinin inhibits the nuclear accumulation of BSA carrying the Vp2/3 NTS while the lectin concanavalin A had no affect. These data indicate that even small nuclear proteins can contain NTS's which most likely utilize a mechanism for nuclear import similar to that described for other larger proteins.

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9/7/1
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0015332189 BIOSIS NO.: 200510026689
Heterologous protein production from the inducible MET25 promoter in Saccharomyces cerevisiae
AUTHOR: Solow Steven P (Reprint); Sengbusch Jennifer; Laird Michael W
AUTHOR ADDRESS: NIH, 45 Ctr Dr,MSC 6510,Bldg 45,Room 6AN-22N-26, Bethesda, MD 20892 USA**USA
AUTHOR E-MAIL ADDRESS: solow@ncbi.nlm.nih.gov
JOURNAL: Biotechnology Progress 21 (2): p617-620 MAR-APR05 2005
ISSN: 8756-7938
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Heterologous protein production late in Saccharomyces cerevisiae fermentations is often desirable because it may help avoid the unintentional selection of more rapidly growing, non-protein-expressing cells or allow for the expression of toxic proteins. Here, we describe the use of the MET25 promoter for the production of human serum %%%albumin%%% (HSA) and HSA-%%%fusion%%% proteins in S. cerevisiae. In media lacking methionine, the MET25 promoter yielded high expression levels of HSA and HSA fused to human %%%glucagon%%%, human growth hormone, human interferon a., and human interleukin-2. More importantly, we have shown that this system can be used to delay heterologous protein production until late log phase of the growth of the culture and does not require the addition of an exogenous inducer.

9/7/2
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0014504558 BIOSIS NO.: 200300460169
Elucidation of sites transducing anorectic GLP-1R signals through determination of the central and peripheral actions of Albugon, a novel recombinant %%%albumin%%%-GLP-1 %%%fusion%%% protein.
AUTHOR: Baggio Laurie (Reprint); Brown Theodore (Reprint); Huang Qingling (Reprint); Drucker Daniel (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Toronto, ON, Canada**Canada
JOURNAL: Diabetes 52 (Supplement 1): pA321 2003 2003
MEDIUM: print
CONFERENCE/MEETING: 63rd Scientific Sessions of the American Diabetes Association New Orleans, LA, USA June 13-17, 2003; 20030613
SPONSOR: American Diabetes Association
ISSN: 0012-1797 _(ISSN print)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Meeting; Meeting Abstract; Meeting Poster
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: English

9/7/3
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0014503652 BIOSIS NO.: 200300459263
AlbugonTM %%%fusion%%% protein: A long-acting analog of GLP-1 that provides lasting antidiabetic effect in animals.
AUTHOR: Bloom Michael (Reprint); Bock Jason (Reprint); Roy Alokesh Dutta (Reprint); Grzegorzewski Krystof (Reprint); Moore Paul (Reprint); Ou Ying (Reprint); Wojcik Susan (Reprint); Zhou Xin (Reprint); Bell Adam (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Rockville, MD, USA**USA
JOURNAL: Diabetes 52 (Supplement 1): pA112 2003 2003
MEDIUM: print
CONFERENCE/MEETING: 63rd Scientific Sessions of the American Diabetes Association New Orleans, LA, USA June 13-17, 2003; 20030613
SPONSOR: American Diabetes Association
ISSN: 0012-1797 _(ISSN print)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Meeting; Meeting Abstract
RECORD TYPE: Citation

LANGUAGE: English

9/7/4
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0007264466 BIOSIS NO.: 199090048945
LONG-TERM CULTURE OF RAT LIVER CELL SPHEROIDS IN HORMONALLY DEFINED MEDIA
AUTHOR: TONG J Z (Reprint); BERNARD O; ALVAREZ F
AUTHOR ADDRESS: INSERM U56, UNITE D'HEPATOL PEDIATRIQUE, HOPITAL DE BICETRE, 78, RUE DU GENERAL LECLERC, 94275 LE KREMLIN-BICETRE, FR**FRANCE
JOURNAL: Experimental Cell Research 189 (1): p87-92 1990
ISSN: 0014-4827
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: Liver cells of new-born rats, which were found to be able to form spheroidal aggregates when cultured on a nonadherent plastic substratum, were studied under various conditions of culture, mainly by adding different nutrients and growth factors to the culture medium. Analysis of hepatocyte-specific functions was carried out by immunoprecipitation to detect specific proteins newly secreted by liver cell spheroids on different days of culture. When no supplement was added to culture medium, the secretion of %%%albumin%%% and transferrin by liver cell spheroids was no longer detectable afte 2 weeks of culture. When dexamethasome, %%%glucagon%%%, insulin, and EGF were added to culture medium, the secretion of %%%albumin%%% and transferrin remained detectable at least until 60 days of culture. This was even more striking when trace elements were added in addition to the three hormones and EGF. The effects of addition of these various factors to culture medium were also detectable with respect to .alpha.-FP secretion. Even after 54 days of culture in total supplemented medium, these liver cell spheroids could be transferred on a collagen-coated plastic substratum to form a monolayer of uniform liver parenchyma-like cells. The presence of extracellular matrix-like material was observed on the surface of cell spheroids. This could be responsible for attachment and %%%fusion%%% between cell spheroids. Thus, liver cell spheroids cultured in total supplemented medium ensured cell attachment to a biological matrix and cell-cell contact, which is thought to help maintain cell differentiation. Liver cell spheroids offer the possibility of toxicological and pharamacological studies as well as cultures in biomatrix and and coculture systems. In addition these liver cells can be used for experiments in liver cell transplantation.
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DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0014968013 BIOSIS NO.: 200400338802
Improved sensitivity for insulin in matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometry by premixing alpha-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix with transferrin

AUTHOR: Kobayashi Tetsu (Reprint); Kawai Hiroshi; Suzuki Takuo; Kawanishi Toru; Hayakawa Takao
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Div Biol Chem and BiolSetagaya Ku, Natl Inst Hlth Sci, 1-18-1 Kamiyoga, Tokyo, 1588501, Japan**Japan
AUTHOR E-MAIL ADDRESS: kobayash@nihs.go.jp
JOURNAL: Rapid Communications in Mass Spectrometry 18 (10): p1156-1160 2004 2004
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0951-4198 _(ISSN print)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: This report describes an enhancement of the %%%signal%%% intensities of proteins and peptides in matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometry (MALDI-TOFMS). When alpha-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid (CHCA) premixed with human transferrin (Tf) was used as a matrix, the %%%signal%%% intensity of insulin was amplified to more than ten times that of the respective control in CHCA without Tf. The detection limit of insulin was 0.39 fmol on-probe in the presence of Tf, while it was 6.3 fmol in the absence of Tf. The %%%signal%%% intensity of insulin was also enhanced when the CHCA matrix was premixed with proteins other than Tf (80 kDa), such as horse ferritin (20 kDa), bovine serum %%%albumin%%% (BSA, 66 kDa), or human immunoglobulin G (150 kDa). The optimum spectrum of insulin was obtained when the added amount of protein was in the range 0.26-0.62 pmol, regardless of the molecular weight of the added protein. Tf and BSA outperformed the other tested proteins, as determined by improvements in the resulting spectra. When the mass spectra of several peptides and proteins were recorded in the presence of Tf or BSA, the %%%signal%%% intensities of large peptides such as %%%glucagon%%% were enhanced, though those of smaller peptides were not enhanced. In addition, the %%%signal%%% enhancement achieved with Tf and BSA was more pronounced for the proteins, including cytochrome C, than for the large peptides. This enhancement effect could be applied to improve the sensitivity of MALDI-TOFMS to large peptides and proteins. Copyright Copyright 2004 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

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DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0009860295 BIOSIS NO.: 199598328128
CAMP-associated inhibition of phenobarbital-inducible cytochrome P450 gene expression in primary rat hepatocyte cultures
AUTHOR: Sidhu Jaspreet S; Omiecinski Curtis J (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Dep. Environ. Health, XD-41, Univ. Washington, Seattle, WA 98195, USA**USA
JOURNAL: Journal of Biological Chemistry 270 (21): p12762-12773 1995 1995
ISSN: 0021-9258
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The effects of elevated intracellular cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) in regulating phenobarbital (PB)-inducible gene

expression in primary rat hepatocyte cultures were investigated. Cells were exposed to various concentrations (0.1-100 mu-M) of cAMP analogs and/or activators of intracellular cAMP-dependent pathways. Effects of these treatments were assessed either using a 1-h pulse prior to PB (100 mu-M) exposure or in conjunction with PB during a 24-h exposure period. PB-inducible responses were measured in hepatocytes by hybridization to cytochrome P450 (CYP) CYP2B1, CYP2B2, and CYP3A1 mRNAs. The cAMP analogs, 8-bromo-cAMP, 8-(4-chlorophenylthio)-cAMP, dibutyryl cAMP, and (S-p)-5,6-DCl-cBiMPS ((SP)-5,6-dichloro-1-beta-D-ribofuranosylbenzimidazole-3',5'-monophosphorothioate), and the activators of adenylate cyclase, forskolin and %%%glucagon%%%, dramatically inhibited PB-mediated induction of CYP2B1 and CYP2B2 in a concentration-dependent manner. A similar inhibition of PB-induced CYP3A1 mRNA levels was effected by the cAMP analogs and %%%glucagon%%%. The phosphodiesterase inhibitors isobutylmethylxanthine and RO 201724 potentiated the cAMP responses. Increasing the concentration of PB (0.05-1.00 mM) did not alleviate the cAMP-mediated repression. A requirement for protein kinase A (PKA) was demonstrated by the use of (S-p)-cAMPS, a highly specific activator of PKA, whereas the inactive diastereoisomer, (R-p)-cAMPS, was ineffective in modulating PB induction. The response to cAMP was specific since elevated intracellular cAMP levels did not perturb beta-naphtholflavone-mediated induction of CYP1A1, CYP1A2, microsomal epoxide hydrolase, or dexamethasone-mediated induction of CYP3A1 gene expression. Nor did elevated intracellular cAMP modulate the liver-selective %%%albumin%%% gene expression levels. The results of the present study demonstrated striking inhibition of PB-mediated CYP gene induction by cAMP and PKA activators, indicating a negative regulatory role for the cAMP %%%signal%%% transduction pathway on PB gene induction.

0009533029 BIOSIS NO.: 199598000862
Similarity of fluorescence lifetime distributions for single tryptophan proteins in the random coil state
AUTHOR: Swaminathan R; Krishnamoorthy G; Periasamy N (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Chem. Physics Group, Tata Inst. Fundamental Res., Homi Bhabha Rd., Colaba, Bombay 400 005, India**India
JOURNAL: Biophysical Journal 67 (5): p2013-2023 1994 1994
ISSN: 0006-3495
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The picosecond time-resolved fluorescence decay data of nine single-tryptophan (trp) proteins and two multi-trp proteins in their native and denatured states were analyzed by the maximum entropy method (MEM). In the denatured state (6 M guanidine hydrochloride) a majority of the single-trp proteins show bimodal (at 25 degree C) and trimodal (at 85 degree C) distributions with similar patterns and similar values for average lifetimes. In the native state of the proteins the lifetime distributions were bimodal or trimodal. These results (multimodal distributions) are contradictory to the unimodal Lorentzian distribution of lifetimes reported for some proteins in the native and denatured states. MEM analysis gives a unimodal distribution of lifetimes only when

the %%%signal%%%-to-noise ratio is poor in the time-resolved fluorescence decay data. The unimodal distribution model is therefore not realistic for proteins in the native and denatured states. The fluorescence decay components of the bi- or trimodal distribution are associated with the rotamer structures of the indole moiety when the protein is in the random coil state.

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DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0007313532 BIOSIS NO.: 199090098011
%%%GLUCAGON%%% INHIBITS INSULIN ACTIVATION OF GLUCOSE TRANSPORT IN RAT ADIPOCYTES MAINLY THROUGH A POSTBINDING PROCESS
AUTHOR: SATO N (Reprint); IRIE M; KAJINUMA H; SUZUKI K
AUTHOR ADDRESS: INST ADULT DISEASES, ASAHI LIFE FOUNDATION 1-9-14 NISHISHINJUKU, SHINJUKU-KU, TOKYO 160, JPN**JAPAN
JOURNAL: Endocrinology 127 (3): p1072-1077 1990
ISSN: 0013-7227
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: Incubation of rat adipocytes with 1 .mu.M %%%glucagon%%% plus adenosine deaminase (5 .mu.g/ml) inhibited maximally insulin-stimulated 3-O-methyl-D-glucose (MeGlc) transport by approximately 70%, concomitant with 30% and 55% decreases in insulin binding and cellular ATP, respectively. In contrast, under conditions where cellular ATP levels levels are well preserved (i.e. high %%%albumin%%% concentration in the medium), the inhibition of transport was reduced to about 30%, but that of insulin binding was not. Because depletion of the cellular ATP level by more than 60% by metabolic inhibitors induced 40% or more inhibition of insulin-stimulated MeGlc transport, the greater inhibition of the transport with the low %%%albumin%%% concentration appears to be caused in part by the secondary effect of ATP loss. The relationship between the amount of cell-bound insulin and hormone-stimulated transport activity showed that %%%glucagon%%% does not modulate insulin action at the step of insulin binding to its receptors. Furthermore, %%%glucagon%%% suppressed insulin-stimulated MeGlc transport, mainly through an attenuation of the hormone-induced increase in maximum velocity. The data show that %%%glucagon%%% modulates the process of %%%signal%%% transduction of insulin action. However, the possibility that %%%glucagon%%% directly modulates the process of translocation or the intrinsic activity of the glucose transporters cannot be eliminated.
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